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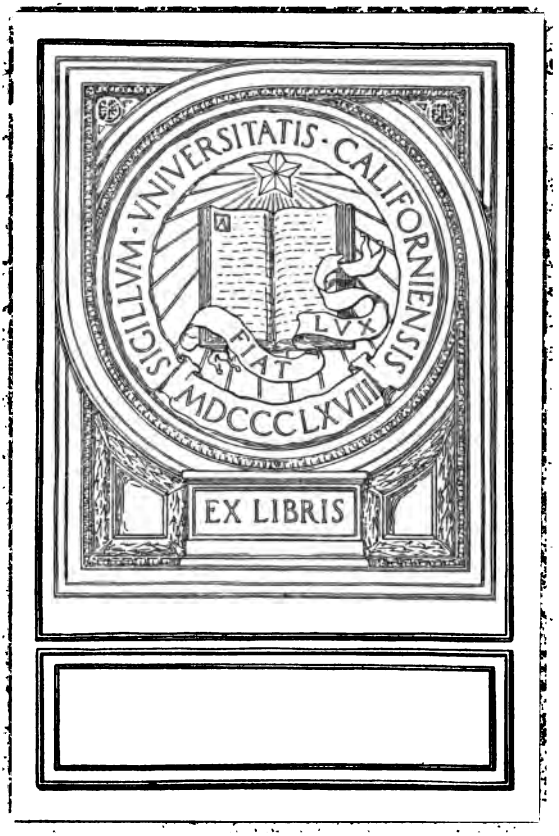
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THE MUNICIPAL
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A HISTORY *of its* ESTABLISHMENT

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Form 29

A HISTORY

of the

ESTABLISHMENT

of the

MUNICIPAL
UNIVERSITY *of* AKRON

Compiled by P. R. KOLBE

ISSUED BY
THE MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITY *of* AKRON, OHIO
1914

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

A History of the Establishment of the Municipal University of Akron

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

The nucleus for the Municipal University of Akron which began its official existence on January 1, 1914, was Buchtel College, an institution of higher learning founded under the joint auspices of an Akron citizen, John R. Buchtel, and of the Ohio Universalist Convention in the year 1870 (chartered May 31, 1870). The foundation of Buchtel College is described in the catalogue of that institution as follows:

"Buchtel College was founded in 1870 by the Ohio Universalist Convention and took its name from its most generous benefactor, Hon. J. R. Buchtel, who consecrated his life and wealth to its support. It was chartered by the Ohio Legislature in the same year as a College of Liberal Arts and letters, and first opened its doors for the admission of students, in September, 1872."

Statistics given in the catalogs of earlier years show that Buchtel at first drew her students largely from denominational sources. For example, the catalog of 1883 shows that out of a total of 314 students (including college and preparatory school), 120 professed to come from Universalist families. From a total of 246 in College and Academy, only 88 students—36% came from Akron. The rapid multiplication of educational institutions in all parts of the country gradually brought about at Buchtel, as well as elsewhere, a falling off in the number of foreign students and a corresponding increase in local attendance. This progressed to such a degree that the catalog of 1912-1913 shows the following figures (college exclusive of academy): total attendance, 175; from Akron 109=62%. A count of de-

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nominational preference taken during the year 1913 shows the following:

No choice given	57	Disciple	8
Methodist	22	Presbyterian	6
Universalist	16	Baptist	3
Congregational	15	Christian	3
Episcopal	13	Jewish	2
Catholic	12	United Brethren	2
Reformed	11	Christian Science	1
Lutheran	9		
Total			180

While the character of the student body was thus gradually changing from a denominational to a local predominance, the financial condition of the institution was far from encouraging. Denominational support had almost entirely ceased during the last decade. At the same time the people of Akron had never come to look upon the college as entirely theirs, hence ample support from local sources was also denied. Meanwhile, the constant and steady increase in the number of local students rendered the necessary financing of the college budget a more and more difficult problem for the Trustees and the President to solve. A local campaign inaugurated by President Church in 1910 netted a total of about $90,000 in cash and pledges. It was, however, a significant fact that the greater part of this amount was made up of nearly 2000 pledges and gifts of small sums from the wage earners of the city. This, together with an analysis of the student body, proved conclusively that Buchtel had become a largely local institution of a democratic nature furnishing for the average citizen of Akron the only means within his power for the education of his children.

The death of President Church on November 16, 1912, was a sad blow to the hopes which were still entertained of raising an endowment fund of $300,000—hopes which were still further shattered by the depressed business and financial

conditions in the city following upon the strike and floods of 1913. In view of all these things the newly elected President, Dr. P. R. Kolbe, felt that the time had come for the city at large to assume the responsibility of maintaining an institution which was being conducted largely for the welfare of her own citizens. The provisions of the State Code sections 7902-7922 made such an undertaking possible and although the city was at that time badly hampered by the interior limitations of the Smith one per cent law, yet another recently enacted law exempted the municipal university tax (not to exceed 55 one-hundredths of a mill) from said restrictions and made the project feasible. At the same time, the splendid success of the University of Cincinnati proved beyond doubt the advantages to be gained from a municipally supported institution, offering free higher education to all citizens alike.

At a meeting of the Buchtel Trustees, held on April 14, 1913, President Kolbe laid before the Board a proposition to turn over to the City of Akron the entire plant and endowment of the college under certain conditions which had already been defined by the Executive Committee and which were submitted to the Board for its approval. The Board of Trustees consisted of the following men (those starred being present): *George W. Crouse, Jr., Akron; Arthur J. Saalfield, Akron; *Hon. Joseph Hidy, Cleveland; James Ford, Washington C. H.; Andrew H. Noah, Akron; *Wallace L. Carlton, Akron; F. H. Adams, Akron; *H. S. Firestone, Akron; *Rev. E. G. Mason, Muncie, Ind.; Rev. Lee S. McCollester, Boston, Mass.; *F. M. Cooke, Akron; *John R. Smith, Akron; *Dr. A. A. Kohler, Akron; A. H. Marks, Akron; *F. A. Seiberling, Akron; J. P. Loomis, Akron; Hermon A. Kelley, Cleveland; *Charles B. Raymond, Akron; R. A. Clark, Pittsburgh; Will Christy, Akron; Judge D. A. Doyle, Akron; *W. B. Baldwin, Akron; Dr. M. D. Stevenson, Akron; *F. W. Albrecht, Akron; *P. R. Kolbe, Akron.

Since the citizens of Akron had a short time previously selected a Commission for the purpose of writing a city

charter to be submitted to the electors of the city for approval or rejection, the offer of the Buchtel Trustees was addressed to the Charter Commission with the idea that it should be incorporated as a part of the new city charter. After considerable discussion on the part of the Board, a motion was made by F. A. Seiberling and seconded by Rev. E. G. Mason to the effect that the following offer be made to the City of Akron through its Charter Commission:

"To the Charter Commission of the City of Akron:

"Gentlemen:—During its existence of more than forty years, Buchtel College has performed a most important work in this community, and it should be looked upon as an institution to be permanently maintained among us. As an evidence that the college has a rightful and permanent place among our municipal institutions, we call attention to the fact that the attendance has trebled during the last decade, and that this increase is due largely to the increased attendance of local students. Unfortunately, the increase in our endowment has not kept pace with the increase in the attendance with the result that the present sources of income are insufficient to enable the college to carry on its work satisfactorily.

"Therefore, we, the Board of Trustees of Buchtel College, representing the corporation in its corporate capacity, do offer and propose hereby, to transfer, turn over and convey to the City of Akron, Ohio, the entire plant and endowment of Buchtel College and Academy on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth. We will first pay and discharge all the present indebtedness of the college; and the residue set over to the city will have a value of about $400,000, of which about $150,000 will be in interest producing endowment, but subject to a few small annuities not exceeding the sum of $1,845.65 per year, payable to certain donors during their lives, and further subject to the granting of certain free scholarship privileges as requested by the original donors of scholarship funds or their descendants. The college is now and has been for some years wholly free from all denomina-

tional or sectarian control and influence, and will be so turned over to the City of Akron.

"This offer is conditioned as follows:

"1. That the City of Akron will devote perpetually the plant and funds thus turned over to it, to the uses of a municipal college or university, to be called the College (or University) of the City of Akron, with the provision that in case of the development of several colleges, schools, or departments, the department of Liberal Arts shall retain the name of 'Buchtel College of Liberal Arts,' thus forming a department of a university in the same manner as Adelbert College forms a part of Western Reserve University, or as McMicken College forms a part of the University of Cincinnati.

"2. That the endowment fund turned over to the city shall be maintained as an endowment and not diverted from that purpose, and that only the income thereof shall be used for the support of the college or university.

"3. That if a Charter be adopted for the City of Akron, it will provide in adequate terms, for the maintenance of the college or university. The present laws on the subject relating to municipal colleges and universities as provided in section 7902 to 7922 of the General Code (as already successfully embodied and carried out by the University of Cincinnati) will be deemed adequate.

"4. The charter of the city shall provide for the government of the institution by a separate Board of Trustees to be chosen and perpetuated under city control in a manner to be determined by you, with a provision, however, that fitting representation on the Board of Trustees be assured to the present organization of the Alumni of the College.

"It may not be amiss to direct your attention to the following matters in the consideration of the foregoing proposition:

"1. As a municipal institution, and with very slight addition to the money which the city now expends for educational purposes, the college or university would offer to all qualified students of the City of Akron a college education with free tuition.

"2. The adoption of Buchtel College as a municipal institution will insure, on a permanent basis, the continuance of one of Akron's oldest and worthiest semi-public institutions.

"3. The identification of college with city interests can be turned directly to practical use for the city. A bureau of

city tests for the examination of all materials used by the city; a bureau of municipal reference for collecting and filing information required by municipal officers,—these and many other functions can be established and exercised by a municipal institution at great saving to the city.

"4. The natural growth of the city will soon inevitably demand a school where her young people can be trained at small expense in technical branches and in the learned professions;—the establishment of a municipal college or university upon the foundation of an already tested and recognized institution will provide a most excellent beginning for the development of a greater municipal university.

"The matter of the formation and adoption of a municipal charter being now before the people, we earnestly urge a serious consideration of this offer. We make it in the full belief that this very favorable opportunity for the foundation of a municipal university should not be neglected."

The motion was discussed and the following legal opinion rendered by Attorney J. C. Frank (extract from minutes of meeting):

"Attorney J. C. Frank stated that he has gone over in detail the conditions of the various gifts of the funds now in the possession of the college and that he finds nothing in any of them to prevent the college trustees from carrying into effect the terms of the foregoing proposal, nor is there anything in any deeds of real estate given to the college to prevent such action—further, the laws of the state give the trustees power to make such a transfer of its trust and empower the city to receive it." Mr. Seiberling's motion, being now brought to vote, was unanimously carried.

The offer of the Buchtel Trustees was immediately made public through the press of the city and on April 15, 1913, was formally presented to the Charter Commission. The members of the Commission were: R. A. Myers, Walter Kirn, Louis Loeb, George P. Atwater, John W. Gauthier, E. E. Zesiger, George Maag, S. G. Rogers, Judge Doyle, I. S. Myers, C. F. Beery, M. O'Neil, D. S. Bowman, D. C. Rybolt and O. E. Olin.

The commission, while almost unanimously favorable to the acceptance of the offer, was somewhat in doubt regarding the following points:

(a) Had the Charter Commission the right to incorporate a specific proposal of this nature in the Charter or only the right to provide organic law for the government of a municipal university, if one were established?

(b) In how far was it desirable to unite two such separate issues as the acceptance of a city charter and the establishment of a municipal university?

(c) Had the commission the right to make any provisions for the government of a municipal university other than those of the State Code?

After a consideration of the matter which extended over a period of several weeks, it was finally deemed best to refer the matter with a favorable recommendation to the Akron City Council. Accordingly the committee of the Charter Commission (Olin, Doyle, I. S. Myers) on May 14 were instructed to communicate with the Council. The following letter resulted:

"We, the Charter Commission of the City of Akron, do most heartily endorse the project of a municipal university and recommend to our fellow citizens the acceptance of the offer of the Trustees of Buchtel College. We feel that the passage of a measure of such importance should not be dependent on the passage of the proposed city charter and that two such widely divergent subjects should be separately approved or rejected by the people. Since we are not empowered by law to propose any measure to be voted on separately and independently of the charter, we do, therefore, in order to secure immediate consideration for the offer of the Buchtel Trustees, recommend to the Council of the City of Akron either:

1. That they accept the offer of the Trustees of Buchtel College by ordinance as provided by the State Code and provide at once for the support of the municipal university (the citizens having, of course, the right of referendum on this action) or

2. That they provide for the submitting of the Buchtel offer to the vote of the people."

Meanwhile, in order to provide for the future of the municipal university in case of the acceptance of the charter, the following provision was introduced into said charter* as section 64.

"Section 64. Municipal College or University. The power to establish, govern, conduct and control a municipal college or university may be exercised in the manner provided in this section. Such institution may be established by ordinance passed by the council, or by ordinance proposed by initiative petition as provided in this charter and approved by a majority of the electors of the city voting upon the same. If such institution shall be established, the ordinance establishing the same shall provide that the same shall be governed, conducted and controlled by a board of nine directors, consisting of the president of the institution, who shall be ex-officio a director thereof, and eight electors of the city appointed by the mayor, two thereof for a term of two years, two thereof for a term of four years, two thereof for a term of six years, and two thereof for a term of eight years. Thereafter, as the terms of directors expire, the mayor shall appoint successors to such directors for terms of eight years each, and shall fill all vacancies in said board. Such directors shall serve without compensation, and shall have all the powers and perform all the duties conferred or required by law in the government of such institution and the execution of any trust with respect thereto imposed upon such institution. The ordinance establishing such institution shall prescribe the terms and conditions of acceptance of any gift or grant of buildings, lands, securities, endowment funds, and other property of whatsoever nature that may be made to the city or to the board of directors of such institution for the purpose of establishing, supporting and equipping such institution. Any ordinance of the nature mentioned in this

*The charter was defeated on August 28 by the close margin of 91 votes.

section that may be passed by the council shall be subject to the referendum provided in this charter."

In order to show continued interest in the municipal university project and to aid the work of the city council, the chairman of the Charter Commission on May 21, at the instruction of the Commissioners appointed a committee of six citizens to answer four questions regarding the establishment of a municipal university. These citizens who were chosen for their experience in municipal affairs were: James Shaw, Chairman Finance Committee of the City Council; Albert C. Esch, Socialist member of City Council; James McCausland, City Auditor; J. Edward Good, President Akron Chamber of Commerce; John C. Moore, County Auditor; Ed. S. Shatzer, member Central Labor Union.

The following are the four questions which the Citizens' Committee was asked to consider:

1. Can the proposed levy for the municipal university be incorporated in the tax duplicate under present tax laws (beginning in 1914) without taking needed funds from the city departments or the Board of Education?
2. Is the expense of maintaining a municipal university likely to prove a burden to the city in coming years?
3. What will be the maximum cost to the taxpayer of maintaining a city university?
4. What advantages can the city hope to receive from a municipal university in the matter of co-operation with the city departments?

The Citizens' Committee, who felt that the final decision of the whole matter would probably be made in accordance with their report, spent two months in careful consideration of the whole situation. Numerous meetings were held and the entire condition of the city's finances was reviewed. The result showed that while the municipality was carrying a heavy bonded indebtedness and would have great difficulty in raising sufficient money by taxation for the running expenses of 1914, yet this condition was due solely to the internal limitation of the Smith one per cent tax law, which made the maximum sum of all taxes, which could be raised within the city, so small as seriously to hamper every depart-

ment. However, by a recent enactment of the State Legislature, the Gregory law allowed the university levy to be over and above the interior limitations of the Smith law, hence, money might be levid for university purposes, and for university purposes alone, in excess of the regular levy without any effect whatsoever on other city departments. Therefore, the committee, after due deliberation, returned the following answer to the Charter Commission, the Council having meanwhile delayed action, awaiting the report of the committee:

To the Akron Charter Commission:

Gentlemen:—In your letter of May 22d to Mr. James Shaw, chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, you stated that, by resolution, you had authorized the appointment of a committee of six citizens to investigate and report on certain questions relating to the establishment and maintenance of a municipal university. The following are the questions:

1. Can the proposed levy for the municipal university be incorporated in the tax duplicate under the present tax laws (beginning in 1914) without taking needed funds from the city departments or the Board of Education?
2. Is the expense of maintaining a municipal university likely to prove a burden to the city in coming years?
3. What will be the maximum cost to the taxpayer of maintaining a city university?
4. What advantages can the city hope to receive from a municipal university in the matter of co-operation with the city departments?

After mature and careful investigation and deliberation, we are pleased to report to you as follows:

1. There is a state law which permits a levy of fifty-five one-hundredths of a mill for municipal university purposes only. Money thus raised cannot be used for any other purposes. Therefore, the proposed levy can be incorporated.
2. We believe that money expended for education is the best investment which any community can make—therefore should not be considered a burden.
3. The maximum cost to the taxpayer of maintaining a city university cannot exceed fifty-five one-hundredths of a

mill—which means fifty-five cents for a thousand dollars appraised property valuation.

4. The advantages which a city can hope to derive from a municipal university are almost unlimited. Based on the experience of the University of Cincinnati, we cite a few advantages as follows:

a. The University professors do all the chemical and microscopic work for the City Hospital, having charge of its laboratory.

b. The University does all the analyzing and testing for the Engineering, the Purchasing and other departments of the city.

c. The University co-operates with the City Engineers Department. The students serve there as assistants under the co-operative system, working part of the time on city work and studying part of the time at the University.

d. The professors in the Engineering College serve as experts in connection with Water Works problems, Street Car problems, and Telephone problems. The Dean of the College was recently appointed chairman of the Board of Arbitration between the Street Car men and the Company.

e. The Academic Department trains new teachers for the city schools and gives classes afternoons and Saturdays for the present teachers. In six years the University has supplied 189 new teachers and taught 643 old ones. The Faculty of the Teachers' College acts as an expert Board of Advisors for the Board of Education whenever called upon.

f. The Department of Psychology spends much time in testing backward and defective pupils in the City Public Schools. This has led to the establishment of a small special school for defectives—a kind of educational hospital—which does splendid work in saving children from being turned down as idiots and incompetents.

g. The Department of Political Science maintains a Municipal Reference Library, an office conducted by the University at the City Hall, to collect information about all sorts of municipal affairs and city problems and supply that information to the committees of the council or city officials.

h. Other departments co-operate in matters of taxation, census taking, collection of historical information, civil service examinations, etc.

As a result of our investigation, extending over two months' time, we unanimously recommend that the Akron City Council be requested to accept Buchtel College as the

nucleus for a Municipal University, for the benefit of Akron, or provide for submitting the question of accepting this offer to the electors of the City of Akron.

JAMES SHAW, *Chairman.*
ALBERT C. ESCH,
JAMES MCCAUSLAND,
J. EDWARD GOOD,
JOHN C. MOORE,
ED. S. SHATZER.

The effect of this report was to remove the last shreds of doubt which might still have existed in the City Council concerning the possibility of accepting the offer. Two courses now apparently lay open: either to accept the offer of the Buchtel Trustees by ordinance and establish a municipal university, or to ask for an expression from the voters of the city at the coming primary election. The Council deemed it prudent to follow the latter course and accordingly on July 28, 1913, under suspension of rules, passed the following ordinance:

Resolution No. 3995 to provide for the submission to the vote of the electors of the question, "Shall Buchtel College be accepted by the City of Akron?"

Whereas, The Board of Trustees of Buchtel College, representing the corporation in its corporate capacity, has offered to transfer, turn over and convey to the City of Akron for use as a municipal college or university the entire plant and endowment of Buchtel College and the Academy, and

Whereas, The Council of the City of Akron desires to be advised by the electors of the city as to their wishes in the matter of accepting said gift for such use, and

Whereas, It is the intention of the Council to accept said property for such use provided a majority of the electors voting thereon are in favor thereof*, now therefore,

*Objection was raised to this paragraph by Mr. Whittemore on the ground that the council should not yet so definitely commit itself to any line of action. The paragraph was therefore stricken out.

Be it Resolved, By the Council of the City of Akron, State of Ohio.

SECTION 1. That the question, "Shall Buchtel College be accepted by the City of Akron?" be and it is hereby ordered to be submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of the City of Akron, at the primary election to be held on Tuesday, September 2, 1913, at the regular places of voting at general elections of said City, between the hours of 5:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

SEC. 2. That the question provided by Section 1 of this resolution to be submitted, shall be printed upon ballots and shall be submitted in the following form, "Shall Buchtel College be accepted by the City of Akron?" that immediately below the said question the word "Yes" and the word "No" shall be printed in separate spaces upon said ballot with enclosed blank spaces to the left of each word "Yes" and "No," and those who are in favor of the acceptance of the said College shall place a cross mark before the word "Yes" and those who are opposed to the acceptance of the said College shall place a cross mark before the word "No."

SEC. 3. The ballots and ballot boxes for the said election shall be provided and the votes counted and returned and the election conducted in the manner provided by law for the conduct and control of general municipal elections.

SEC. 4. That the clerk of the council be and he is hereby ordered to transmit to the Board of Deputy State Supervisors of Elections of Summit County within three days after the passage thereof a certified copy of this resolution.

SEC. 5. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed July 28, 1913.

IRA A. PRIEST,
Clerk of Council.

GEORGE C. JACKSON,
President of Council.

Approved July 29, 1913.

FRANK W. ROCKWELL, Mayor.

The Board of Elections, upon passage of the above ordinance, immediately questioned its legality and referred the matter to Secretary of State Graves at Columbus for decision. Secretary Graves within a short time rendered an adverse decision, holding that the ordinance was illegal, since it would necessitate expenditure of money by the Board of Elections. Such expenditure, he pointed out, could be

legally made only on initiative petition of a sufficient number of voters of the city.

The City Council now found itself face to face with the necessity either of accepting the Buchtel offer by ordinance or of finally rejecting it. The Council at this time was composed of the following members: President George Jackson, Councilmen Vance, Shaw, Stauffer, Hower, Esch, Moewe, Akers, Weld, Whittemore, Jeffers and Cranz. At a regular meeting held on August 25, 1913, Councilman Cranz presented the following ordinance: (This ordinance contains the text of the new offer to the City Council authorized by the Executive Committee of the Buchtel Trustees on August 15, 1913.)

Ordinance No. 4050, accepting the offer of the Trustees of Buchtel College to transfer and convey the entire property, assets and endowments of said college to the City of Akron for a municipal university.

Whereas, the Board of Trustees of Buchtel College has made an offer to the Council of the City of Akron to transfer, turn over and convey to the City of Akron the entire property and plant and endowment of Buchtel College and Academy for the purposes and upon the conditions named in said offer, which is as follows:

To the City Council of the City of Akron:

Gentlemen:—The Board of Trustees of Buchtel College, representing the corporation in its corporate capacity, does hereby offer and propose to transfer, turn over and convey to the City of Akron, the entire property, plant and endowment of Buchtel College and Academy, for the purposes and on the conditions following, viz:

First. That the City of Akron will devote perpetually the funds and plant thus turned over to it, to the uses of a municipal college or university to be called the College (or University) of Akron, with the understanding, that in case of the development of several colleges, schools or departments, the department of Liberal Arts shall retain the name of "Buchtel College of Liberal Arts."

Second. That the city will provide for the maintenance and growth of the institution within such limits as may be provided for by law.

Third. That the government of the institution shall be under the control of a separate board of trustees to be chosen and perpetuated by municipal authority in such manner as may be now or hereafter provided by law, with a provision, however, if the law permit, that fitting representation on the board of trustees be assured to the alumni.

A detailed schedule of the present property and assets of Buchtel College is herewith submitted. It will be observed that the property is subject to certain annuities aggregating the sum of $1,845.65 annually, as shown in Schedule H; and that the College has certain outstanding Scholarships as shown in Schedule I. All other encumbrances, and all outstanding obligations of the College will be discharged by the present Board of Trustees from such of the personal property scheduled as may be first available, so that the net residue will come to the City free of debt and unencumbered save as to the annuities and scholarships aforesaid.

Akron, Ohio, August 20, 1913.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF BUCHTEL COLLEGE,
by Parke R. Kolbe, President.

And Whereas, said Board of Trustees of Buchtel College has submitted with the aforesaid offer a detailed schedule of the property and assets of Buchtel College, and

Whereas, Council of the City of Akron is desirous of accepting the said offer upon the terms and conditions named therein for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a municipal university to be known by the name of the University of Akron, now therefore,

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Akron, State of Ohio, two-thirds of all the members elected thereto concurring:

SECTION 1. That the said offer of the Trustees of Buchtel College to transfer, turn over and convey to the City of Akron the entire property, plant and endowment of Buchtel College as shown by the schedule attached to and made a part of said offer, be and the same hereby is accepted upon the terms and conditions named in the said offer.

SEC. 2. That the entire property, plant and endowment of Buchtel College so to be transferred and conveyed to the City of Akron, shall be used for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a municipal university.

SEC. 3. That the Mayor and Solicitor be and they are hereby instructed to examine, approve and receive all the necessary deeds, conveyances and other instruments necessary to receive and perfect the title to said property in the City of Akron and to do any and all other acts and things necessary and proper to be done in the premises.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

Passed August 25, 1913.

IRA A. PRIEST, Clerk of Council. GEO. C. JACKSON, President of Council.

Approved August 26, 1913.

FRANK W. ROCKWELL, Mayor.

This ordinance was immediately passed by unanimous vote under suspension of rules, Councilmen Vance and Whittemore being absent. During the same session the following ordinance was passed to provide support for the new municipal university:

Ordinance No. 4039. To Levy Tax for Municipal University.

To levy a tax in addition to the maximum rate of taxes for all other purposes for the support of the Municipal University.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Akron, State of Ohio, two-thirds of all the members elected thereto concurring:

SECTION 1. That it is deemed necessary and expedient to levy a tax of five-tenths of one mill for a period of one year upon all the taxable property of the City of Akron, State of Ohio, in addition to the maximum rate of taxes authorized by sections 5649-2 and 5649-3 of the General Code of Ohio, for the support of a municipal university.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby levied upon all the taxable property of the City of Akron, State of Ohio, a tax of five-tenths of one mill for a period of one year for the support of a municipal university, and that said tax of five-tenths of

one mill is in addition to the maximum rate authorized by sections 5649-2 and 5649-3 of the General Code of Ohio.

SEC. 3. That the City Auditor be and he is hereby directed to place the tax so levied upon the books of the corporation for collection and to certify the same to the County Auditor for collection and to perform all other acts and things necessary in the premises.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

Passed August 25, 1913.

IRA A. PRIEST, Clerk of Council. GEO. C. JACKSON, President of Council.

Approved August 26, 1913.

FRANK W. ROCKWELL, Mayor.

These ordinances were duly signed by Mayor Rockwell and on Sptember 24, when the thirty days required by law had passed, no referendum having been called for, the ordinance became valid and the municipal university was assured.

On November 24, 1913, Mayor Rockwell made public the names of the men whom he intended to appoint as the first Board of Directors of the Municipal University. Although the property of the College had not as yet been formally turned over to the city and hence no legal appointments could be made, such advance indication of the personnel of the Board was deemed necessary, so that all preliminary arrangements might be made for the formal taking over of the College. The following men were appointed by the Mayor as Directors of the Municipal University:

†*P. R. Kolbe, President of Buchtel College.
† J. P. Loomis, President, Akron Coal Co.
†*W. B. Baldwin, Postmaster.
† F. A. Seiberling, President, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
†M. D. Stevenson, Physician.
†*F. M. Cooke, Sec., Bruner-Goodhue-Cooke-Cranz Agency.
†*A. A. Kohler, Health Officer.
*C. C. Carlton, Dept. Manager, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
*W. A. Putt, Salesman.

*Alumnus of Buchtel College.
†Member of Board of Trustees of Buchtel College.

On December first, President Kolbe and Secretary Olin, acting for the Trustees of Buchtel College signed the deed by which all the real property of the College in Summit Co., including buildings, campus, athletic field, etc., was turned over to the city. Further transfers of real estate outside of Summit Co. were made a few days later and on December 13 these deeds were formally accepted by Mayor Rockwell and City Solicitor Taylor in behalf of the city. On December 15, Mayor Rockwell certified to City Auditor McCausland the appointments of the men already mentioned as members of the Board of Directors*, thus completing the establishment of the Municipal University of Akron.

Editorial Comment on Buchtel's Offer to the City of Akron

Forecasting the City College

(From the Christian Science Monitor)

As financial and pedagogical problems multiply for administrators and alumni of colleges, where the main obstacles they have to overcome are a state-supported university and a diminishing sectarian loyalty, will the way out be that proposed by the trustees of Buchtel College, founded by Universalists? They proffer to the city of Akron, Ohio, plant and endowment and all, the only stipulation being that the future city college if it ever attains a university rank, shall let its department of liberal arts bear the name of Buchtel. Undoubtedly, the success of the University of Cincinnati is the crown of the democratic system of education in that

*The new Board held its first regular meeting in the Library of the Knight Chemical Laboratory on December 17. P. R. Kolbe was elected Chairman of the Board and President of the University and C. R. Olin was chosen as Clerk of the Board and Secretary of the University. Standing Committees were appointed as follows: Finance: Baldwin, Loomis, Stevenson; Buildings and Grounds: Carlton, Kolbe, Putt; Funds and Investments: Cooke, Seiberling, Kohler.

urban community is having its effect throughout Ohio and beyond, and has prompted this way out of a dilemma to the Buchtel trustees. Lacking neither students nor plant, but only endowment; and seeing no chance of getting it in an adequate way from the constituency originally responsible for the college, the trustees frankly turn to society itself with all its many faiths and creeds but lacking in an official one, and say to it, "Take from us what sectarian generosity has made possible, and use it for more democratic and enduring ends than our resources ever can provide." The answer of Akron to the proffer will be worth watching for.

With the high schools in some sections of the country, especially on the Pacific Coast, planning to cover in the future much of the work now done by college freshmen and sophomores, with the state universities steadily unfolding and creating a vocational system of education that appeals to many parents and youth with much force, and with social and political policies of the nation emphasizing economic rather than intellectual or spiritual aspects of life, it is not surprising to learn that the small American college with its cultural traditions and ideals, is not living under a cloudless sky.

There are two ways out, one that of the trustees of Buchtel and the other that of the trustees of Amherst College. The latter frankly and squarely have put the institution on the cultural basis and welcome only students so qualified and aspiring. A qualitative rather than quantitative ideal has been set up, and an effort is to be made to retain the American college true to its original type in distinction from a hybrid with part of its parentage in Europe.

A University of Akron

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer)

Akron has a charter commission and expects to adopt soon a home-made form of government. Among the suggestions made to the charter writers is one that Buchtel College be made a city university. And, strangely enough, the suggestion comes from Buchtel itself upon a vote of its trustees.

It is represented that Akron would derive the same advantage through possession and utilization of Buchtel as Cincinnati does through having the university which bears her name. Buchtel is essentially local in character, is a thriving, promising institution and in partnership with the city government might very largely increase its usefulness.

The idea seems excellent and needs no explanation in Cleveland, for a similar proposal in reference to our own Reserve and Case has already been discussed. The plan has vast possibilities and within the next few years will in all probability be widely adopted. What the University of Wisconsin is to Wisconsin, what the Ohio State University will become to Ohio if Governor Cox has his way, some competent, well equipped college or university should be to every important city in the land.

Akron has an opportunity which should not be lightly ignored. She may point the way for Cleveland.

Sentiment vs. Facts

(From The Akron Times)

Forty-one years ago John R. Buchtel made possible the founding of Buchtel College in Akron. During the course of these years Buchtel has graduated nearly 500 students, while her list of those who never completed a full course runs well into the thousands. The long and honorable traditions of more than forty years are not easily nor thoughtlessly to be destroyed. Akron's oldest inhabitants—those who stood on Buchtel Campus with Horace Greeley in the historic days of the early seventies—will naturally feel a shrinking from the proposed change of Buchtel College to the University of Akron. And yet, what are the facts in the history of Akron's collegiate institution?

Founded with the unanimous consent and willing co-operation of Akron's earlier citizens of wealth and influence, Buchtel has been forced to see her original supporters called away, one by one, from the scene of their activities. A glance

at the list of Buchtel's earlier trustees reveals the names of John R. Buchtel, Geo. T. Perkins, Geo. W. Crouse, Newell D. Tibbals and many other men who moulded the earlier business activities of our city. Other colleges have had the resources of old and wealthy religious denominations for support. Buchtel has been forced to struggle on with but inadequate financial backing.

With the passing of the older generation a new era has come to Akron. New industries have sprung up—new faces and new names rule the prosperity and wealth of our city. To these new conditions Buchtel has sought to adapt herself. Unfortunately, Akron's "mighty men" of the present day have not seen fit to shoulder the burden laid down by their predecessors. Most of the support given to Buchtel during recent years has come from the "great middle class." Most of Buchtel's constantly growing student body is recruited from the rank and file of Akron's citizenship. More and more has Buchtel been developing into the typical "city college," into the democratic institution where the child of the poor man may receive a college education at a minimum of cost.

And now, finally, the turning point in the road has been reached. It is no longer a question of sentiment as to whether Akron will support a "Buchtel College" or a "University of Akron"—rather it is a question as to whether the citizens of Akron will choose to support in their midst a college where their sons and daughters may receive a free education or whether they will consent to deprive themselves entirely of a college in their city. For no one doubts that Buchtel MUST and SHOULD have the adequate support which her growth renders necessary and without which her further continuance is impossible.

The name and associations of Founder and Alumni will be well preserved in the retention of the name "Buchtel College of Liberal Arts," as a department of the greater "University of Akron." Let the great mass of Akron citizens now stand together and claim firmly what has long since

been theirs. Let Akron be a pioneer in the great coming era of municipal universities. Let Buchtel become the capstone of our great school system.

Long live the University of Akron!

An Example for Cleveland

(From The Cleveland Plain Dealer)

Buchtel College at Akron went out of existence and the University of Akron came into being with appropriate exercises Tuesday evening of this week. Property and good will were turned over to representatives of the municipality and various plans for the betterment of the newly-born institution were announced.

On several occasions the Plain Dealer has discussed the question which the people of Akron were considering, as to whether that city should assume control of the very creditable college which was willing to surrender its identity and become an educational agency of the municipality. With such comment was offered the hope that some day Cleveland voters would be passing upon a similar question looking to the establishment of a University of Cleveland.

One of the first acts of the Akron Trustees was to abolish the position of City Chemist, transferring its activities to a department of the university. Another was to establish a bureau of research to train men for municipal work, and a department of th university. Another was to establish a

These announced plans indicate the relationship which naturally develop between a municipality and a municipal university. Cincinnati knows what it means.

The trend of sentiment toward a University of Cleveland was indicated at the Western Reserve gathering the other night when both President Thwing and Mayor Baker spoke, one upon the responsibility the university owes the municipality and the other upon the coming day when city and university will become one in fact as they are now in spirit. These are promising signs.

City University and Opportunity

By Dr. P. R. Kolbe.

President City University of Akron

From The Akron Times, (Jan. 1, 1914)

I have been asked to make a prophecy as to what the new year of 1914 may bring to the Municipal University of Akron. I should prefer to try to forecast what the next five years may bring. Plans for 1914 have already been outlined and published through the medium of the papers, so that a recapitulation may be sufficient. The new board of directors see themselves face to face with so many opportunities for making the Municipal University an instrument of usefulness to the city, that their duty consists largely of choosing the more immediate and obvious means of service.

Two great classes of obligation must be kept in mind—first, that to the young men and women of the city—second, that to the remainder of the community at large. The first obligation has been met for 1914 by the proposed establishment of two new colleges or schools as units of the municipal university—the college of Co-operative Engineering and the School of Household Arts. Both will be ready to receive an entering class in September, 1914. The second obligation—that to the city itself, presents problems somewhat beyond the lines of the ordinary institution of higher education. Here lies the opportunity for forging that great link which should and must bind the Municipal University to the city which supports it. As a first step in civic co-operation, the directors of the university have undertaken the entire testing work of the city—chemical, bacteriological and physical. Many other plans are awaiting time and resources for their development. A night school should be established, a bureau for industrial research in chemistry could, at small individual cost, help solve the problems of the small manufacturer whose business does not warrant the employment of a chemist. Co-operation with the Board of Education might take the form of a Teachers' College, where High school graduates could

combine college and normal instruction in a four years' course with the double reward of a college degree and a practical training for actual teaching work. The City Council, the Public Library Board and the university should cooperate to establish a municipal reference bureau in charge of an expert in civic science. An arrangement is already being planned by the university with the Charity Organization and the Board of Health by which students in the Department of Sociology will make a complete survey of housing conditions throughout the city, the results of which will be of practical service to the Board of Health and the building inspector's office. These are but a few of the ways in which education, in its modern form and application, may pass beyond the individual student to help in the practical service of mankind.

For the attainment of all these ends, but one thing is of real importance—men!—men of thorough education and liberal minds, men of broad training and advanced thought, men whose ideas will not be bounded by what has been done, but by what can be done. Beyond the actual provision of adequate facilities for work, it is, to my mind, quite unimportant whether the University of Akron blossom forth at once into splendid buildings or not. The greatest technical school in America carries on its work in dull factory-like barracks. The greatest university in Europe proves a disappointing sight to the graduate of the average middle western college; but the faculties—the men of these institutions, contribute more to human progress than all the millions of dollars' worth of elaborate university equipment on the American continent.

The Municipal University of Akron should spare neither trouble nor cost in retaining for her service the best men in the land. The great City of Akron, with all her promise of development and growth to come, must not merely be served by her university—she must be well served.

The City Mind and the Municipal University

BY REV. DR. ABRAM SIMON of Washington, D. C.

Before the Alumni Association of Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, June 18, 1913, in connection with the proposal to turn over Buchtel College to the City of Akron and make it a Municipal College.

I shall find it convenient to present the proposition for the Municipal University under the title, "The City-Mind." The mere title suggests at once that we have entered upon an era of municipal psychology. It is not the psychology of a mob or of a mere organism. It is the psychology of a conscious and a purposeful organization, functioning towards an intelligent destiny. The City-Mind is the rational and righteous response of a community to its increasing and progressive needs. It implies a training of its citizens to think and act in terms of city welfare. It expects its citizens to be "city-wise." It presupposes that the people have a city sense. This city-consciousness is not narrowed by geographical limits; it is not inimical to the wider interests of State and Federal obligations. The city is, after all, the nation's grammar school for the study of patriotism. The city's highest task is to make citizenship ethical and dynamic.

Our query, then, is, "Are we wholly satisfied with the manifestations and activities of the City-Mind? Are we wholly satisfied with the civic training of our youth? Is the corporate conscience dependable? Have we fully educated our people to think and act in terms of city welfare?'

Idle flattery lulls us often into the belief that we have solved the problem of the city. Even a casual glance at the daily press soon dispels any illusion on which we may have cushioned our slumbering conscience. Nor will we spend any time now in analyzing this anomalous condition of inefficiency. Having set before ourselves a specific problem, we shall not permit ourselves to be drawn from its main road by the allurements of its inviting side-paths. We believe that, in a Republic of such lavish opportunities, there is no excuse for any inferior thinking or disloyal conduct. The greater

the Democracy the higher is the demand it makes on personal and civic righteousness. 'Noblesse Oblige' has especial application in a Republic like ours which, while it levels upward, gives a new interpretation to nobility and obligation.

The era of cities is upon us. Within the lifetime of all of us America has come to enfold a thousand miniature republics in one. We dare not stop to consider the multiplex causes which are responsible for the unprecedented increase in the number and size of our cities. America is rushing headlong into cities, much to the disadvantage of the rural population. But like it or not, the tendency city-ward cannot be checked. The city-problem has thus grown embarrassingly complex.

Every city is a cross-section, as it were, of the heart of the Nation. Here the pulse-beats of democratic life can be counted with exactness; here a diagnosis can be made, and a prognosis divined. The civic physician insists that a nation is sound in proportion to the virility of its municipalities. Because a city is the intensest unit of self-government, it becomes the thermometer of political health. Here vice and virtue have their playgrounds. School and brothel elbow each other. Disease-festering alleys intersect sun-streamed avenues. Upward pulling forces are in a tug of war with downward dragging forces. Here the Upas tree of greed and graft spreads its hideous foliage beside the Liberty Tree of loyalty, courage and patriotism. Here is the man who lives for his country, shouldering the man who lives off his country. Here is the vast population of swarming youth, pouring from shop and store. Are they to add to the lawless, the criminal, the inefficient population; or are they to be successfully trained to self-mastery and civic righteousness? What vast crude material! What conditions of shame! What opportunities for constructive labor, social uplift, civic transformation! Evidently, then, the City-Mind is not at its best. Evidently, then, the City-Mind needs a school and a schooling adequate to its increasing dignity!

What constitutes the form and activity of this civic mind? Is it merely its fine sweep of carpeted knolls, or ample boulevards or bordering rivers? Is it merely its busy life of shop and factory, of store and bank, its rush of cars and streams of vehicles, its overhead wires throbbing with electric messages of hope or fear? Is it merely its stately institutions of justice, its homes of mercy, its gracious parks, its public press, museums, libraries, towering churches, and beneficent hospitals? Is it merely its material evidences of civic life, of police and fire protection, of health and food vigilance? Or is it rather the men and women who are behind these multiform activities, whose civic pride and public spirit are in constant evidence, whose unselfish devotion to the public weal and zeal for righteousness are making their city a joy to live in? Is not community living the highest of the arts of peace? Is it not true that a sensitive, civic conscience is the greatest asset of any city?

The motive force making for such a civic appreciation is public education. Our Democracy has set its greatest store by the education of its youth. I believe that the Public School has made good, and I also believe that it can do better. The tremendous industrial upheaval in our land is not calling for a new public school system, but for a new viewpoint. *Public education must open its windows upon* LIFE. It must train essentially for American life and American citizenship. The nation calls upon each city to strengthen its school system for the ethical and patriotic cultivation of the City-Mind.

Compulsory education and The Child Labor Movement will yet find the entire boyhood and girlhood of the nation at school. It is instructive to note that of the 4,111,245 children who entered the first grade of the elementary school in 1902, only 25 per cent or 972,011 were in the Eighth Grade in 1909. What has become of this remaining 75 per cent who dropped out in the intervening seven years? As we proceed in our educational system we reach the surprising fact that of this 25 per cent only 502,577 enrolled in the first year High School. This means that 12.5 per cent of the

number enrolled in the first grade in 1902 entered the first year of the High School in 1910. Of these High School beginners approximately 39 per cent will graduate in 1914. We see at once what an alarming number of our children do not or cannot get the advantages of a High School training! If the great majority are compelled to join the earning classes, every city in a Democracy ought to create additional opportunities at night for those who crave to seize them. If the voluntary sacrifice of continued education is rather due to the uninterestingness of the curriculum, another serious task is thrown upon the educational authorities of a city. These hundreds of thousands thus thrown into the vortex of our whirling life can scarcely be expected to hold their equilibrium. Can these be expected to contribute much to the development of the Civic-Mind?

Proceeding a step further we mount the next highest rung of our educational ladder. How many of the High School graduates will enter the college, professional or normal school? The National Bureau of Education believes that fifty per cent will avail themselves of College opportunities. Where will these students go for their studies, what will be the average cost per year to them, and what will they give in turn to the cities whence they come, are very vital and pertinent questions. As a rule, each city of average size provides fairly well for the grammar and high school courses. And right here its educational program comes to an inglorious halt. Why does a city or why should a city *permit such a break in its scheme* of training its children to an appreciation of their duties as citizens? Why should not the surest and broadest foundations of a liberal and technical education be laid, upon which the youth may build a moral and civic structure of greatest service to himself and the state? Why should a municipality feel its duty complete when it turns its youth out into the world at the age of eighteen either to earn a livelihood at home or to seek higher education elsewhere? To be sure, the answer will come that such a continuous system of education is too expensive and

that a University education is, after all, a personal problem. Is this not a narrow and an uncivic standpoint? If there is a City-Mind will it not make its readiest appeal at the same time when the individual mind is just awaking to the largeness of life and beginning to view the city as the field of its operation and livelihood?

I am not blind to the advantages which may accrue to some students when thrown upon their own resources away from home. I am not blind to the fine and inspiring traditions which hang around some Universities and attract the eager youth thither. Nor am I blind to the increasing cost of building, equipping and maintaining with becoming financial and cultural dignity an up-to-date University. Objections one and two are not weighty enough to halt us, while objection three can be left cheerfully to the civic earnestness of each community which, when the need arises, can levy the necessary tax without ignoring the generosity and public spirit of its citizenship in such a crisis. The Universities will go henceforth where the people and the pupils are to be found. The people and the pupils are now in the cities.

Herein lies our weakness. Hundreds of students are compelled to seek their College training away from home. They leave their cities at their most impressionable age of budding civic consciousness. The city loses touch with the students whom it has fostered ten or twelve years. Absence from it for the next four College years dulls the edge of city-appreciation. While the city is recalled for some sentimental reason, its civic possibility and duty do not loom large in the imagination and affection of the student. Absence does not make the civic heart grow fonder. The problems of *his* city do not constitute *his* problems. These students have lost in civic pride. From the years of eighteen to twenty-two the civic appetite has not been whetted.

What would have been gained had opportunities for higher education been opened up in their home town? Let us not sneer at the financial advantages. With the increasing cost of living, the expense of University education is growing at

an equally rapid pace. It is fair to say that the cost of a University training away from home is practically twice as great as it would have been at home. Besides, the money spent at home for such an education would remain in the local coffers. It is fair to say that the cost for one year, including tuition, other fees, room and board and a few moderate pleasures would run from $500 to $1,000 at any first-class College. The figures of the Cincinnati University, however, reveal a constantly diminishing cost per student as the number of students increases. The annual cost to the municipality of Cincinnati for one student was in 1911 about $103. This school, then, of almost two thousand students has saved several hundred thousand dollars in the course of four years' training. The Cincinnatian, paying no tuition fee, living at home and spared many of the additional inducements and temptations, finds that his personal expenses for nine school months in a year have been practically cut in half.

If it be alleged that the cost elsewhere is materially lessened by the opportunities of self-help afforded students in the great Universities, it but presents additional argument to the increasing advantages of self-help which your own city-university may offer you. Here, again, the Cincinnati University's testimony is eloquent. Through its magnificent scheme of co-operation with the municipality's activities, channels of self-support become part of their educational endeavors. But aside from this, 59 per cent of all the students work during the year, while 67 per cent of the male students work during the vacation. Recent figures indicate that the percentage of students who have followed gainful occupations before coming to the college is 85.5. The outstanding fact is that 74 per cent of all the male students are working regularly during the year for part of their time, including the co-operative students, whose work is a part of their course.

This question of self-help opens up the latest issues of vocational training. Shining shoes, barbering, waiting on

the table and similar kinds of unskilled labor by which students work their way through college are not calculated to reveal to them the wider avenues of vocational service. Again, vocational training does not belong to pupils of the elementary grades. Even boys and girls in the high schools scarcely know what line of activity will be congenial to them. But a University in a city is peculiarly and favorably conditioned to enter into such relationship with the activities of a city as to invite careers of usefulness to earnest students. Inasmuch as you have enjoyed the presence and advice of Dr. Charles William Dabney you have learnt from him of the numerous points of contact between the five Colleges composing the Cincinnati University and the various branches of the municipality's quickening life. Dr. Dabney has made the "co-operative method" so practical that it has been adopted by other Universities. Vocational Training is the natural outgrowth of this co-operative scheme. Each of the five colleges holds intimate relation with the Board of Health and its problems of meat, milk, water, sanitation and quarantine, with street, park and alley improvements, with school teachers and children, with slum, poverty, crime and social settlements, with factory and shop. Theoretical teaching goes hand in hand with practical training. A student is earning and learning at the same time. But what is infinitely more, he is learning to know his city, its dark and its bright spots, its political graft and glory, its daily activities and its hourly needs. It is this close familiarity with his city during his College days which develops civic pride and civic honor. Thus, while the city serves the University, the University serves the City. The home-trained University student finds his city growing up under his own eyes. He is best prepared to give it loyal service.

Our statements have not taken into consideration the thousands of earnest young men and young women who cannot afford to leave home for advanced courses. Has the city no duty to them? Shall not Democracy stand for equality of opportunity? Shall the desire to drink from the

founts of liberal culture be stifled or denied them because the support of their parents or of themselves is their paramount obligation? Granted that these students desire only two years of advanced studies, ought not day or night courses be open to them? Here, again, the example of the Cincinnati University becomes classical. Seventy-seven per cent of its student body comes from parents who were denied higher education. Or, looking at it from another point of view, "The University is holding the door of opportunity open to at least 1,100 students who would not be able to get a higher education if it did not exist. All the facts go to show that Cincinnati students come from the modest homes of people of limited means, representing the thrift and substance of the city's population." If we would have the City-Mind properly activized, poverty should never become an excuse or a cause for its weakness or failure.

Let me direct your attention to another consideration. Not only are the favored Universities more costly, but they are over-crowded and are becoming unwieldly. Of necessity a selective process is pursued under an increasingly more rigid entrance examination which makes admission to them the more difficult. I am not advocating a lowering of standards, but I am trying to indicate how a Municipal University may co-ordinate its High School courses with University demands so as to make the educational chain continuous, and how it may give cultural privileges to those who are not striving for academic degrees.

The complexity of our municipal life is a challenge to specialism. The city is calling for experts. There is scarcely a phase of municipal administration, finance, food, hygiene, education, philanthropy, health, building, streets, which does not invite the expert. Whence do these men come? They are, doubtless, University graduates who have been invited there by big industries or city authorities. Why should the city not train its own servants as its experts? A City University in closest touch with civic administration becomes a

Bureau of Municipal Research. Each department of the City University will become a laboratory for the city.

The University must become a dynamo of moral energy. The nation is witnessing a remarkable ethical awakening. On all sides we hear the call for righteous leadership. We never before were so keen on idealism, vision, conscienceful politics as we are today. We never before were so ashamed of the brazen corruption in municipalities. The rising educational standards go hand in hand with the demand for the moralization of the ballot, of capital, of labor, of civic office. Has the University no credit for this splendid moral reinforcement? Have the people not been stirred by the leadership which caught the flame of enthusiasm and idealism from the altars of Alma Maters? If the recent ideals of civic leadership as incarnated in Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson bring glory to Harvard, Yale and Princeton, is not a rainbow of brilliant promise and responsibility thrown upon all the institutions of higher learning? Who can estimate the myriad rays of moral stimulus and civic enthusiasm which, having emanated from them, are slowly breaking through the walls of compact institutionalism and percolating down to the humblest inhabitant of our land?

There is no clash between the University-Mind and the City-Mind! The University-Mind is essentially one of inquiry, of freedom, of search for the truth and of devotion to it. No longer glorying in its classic aloofness or undemocratic isolation, the University stands today as the citadel of learning for the sake of the largest and fullest life. It holds the triumphs of the intellect, the visions of the seers, the glories of the humanities, the excellencies of the spirit in trust for the people. Its ideal is consecrated service. The University is morally committed to practical idealism. Is not the City-Mind more than a gloating over its materialism of street and store, of architecture and administration? Is it not more than a clash of men and ideas? Is it not the attitude of loyal service to the citizens thereof, and of conse-

crated duty of the citizens to the city they inhabit? Do not the ideals of both city and University supplement and complement each other?

See, then, what it will mean to a city to be blessed with the moral reservoir of its own University!

A City University will develop its own cultural type. It will train its own preachers of righteousness, haters of fraud, defenders of the poor, blazers of new paths in municipal activity. A municipal University will be the city's greatest asset. What a new charm it will add to the attractions of a community! What new streams of culture will flow into municipal chanels! A city begets a new distinction when it flowers into a University. It will seem like some towering pyramid of inspiration built upon the solid and expansive mass of the common people. Around it children will crowd with their ambitions to climb to the top. Out of it will come the poorer no less than the wealthier to enter again the arena of life. Out of it will come the trained engineer, teacher, lawyer, physician, social worker, all lovers of, and workers for, their city. It will stand as a watch-tower in times of distress. Its influence will soften the harshness of commercialism. Its attractions will draw to it men and women of light and leading. Your factories will do better work, your industries will be examples of efficiency. The University Spirit will lave the community as with a baptism of hallowed service. The City-Mind will grow up to the University. The University-Mind will go out to the city. Am I wrong, then, in my advocacy of a Municipal University as the most logical and progressive step in the education of the future, the education of, and in, a city for the benefit of the nation?

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